

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 9, 1987

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray that Your blessing, gracious God, will be upon those who have found for their vocation a life of service in this place. May Your good Word of benediction be with every person of every rank and every task that they will see in their labors opportunity to honor Your creation by serving this Nation in ways of justice and peace. Teach each of us to be faithful to the tasks before us for by so doing we are confident that You will bless our work and the people in this land. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that a cooperative effort to improve the foreign language skills and international awareness of the American people will help the United States compete economically.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 42 and 43 of title 20 of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mrs. KASSEBAUM as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99-661, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. McCain as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, vice Mr. WILSON, resigned.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC, March 3, 1987.
HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 10:55 a.m. on Friday, March 6, 1987 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the third annual report of the National Endowment for Democracy.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Friday, March 6, 1987, at page S2818.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an observation.

Today is March 9, and on the 9th day of March 1933, Members of the 73d Congress were sworn. Among that group was a gentleman who is in the Chamber today. He is the only living person who was sworn in on that day as a Member of the 73d Congress, 54 years ago today, and on yesterday this former Member celebrated his 85th birthday.

The Chair desires to comment upon the presence in the Chamber of our former colleague, former Member of the House, and former Member of the U.S. Senate, the Honorable Jennings Randolph.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lead the tribute to our most distinguished colleague from West Virginia, Senator Jennings Randolph.

Today marks the 54th anniversary of the swearing-in of Jennings Randolph to Congress. No other Member is still alive who was sworn in that day. On his very first day in Congress, Jennings Randolph joined in unanimous support of the Emergency Banking Act which reopened the banks which had closed in the wake of the Depression.

Ever since then, in his magnificent career of public service, Jennings Randolph has always been there to look out for those who needed help the most. Jennings Randolph was there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt lifted himself from his wheelchair to lift this Nation from its knees. Jennings Randolph was there to push for Social Security and the Randolph-Sheppard Act. Jennings Randolph was there to be a sponsor of or a spokesman for almost all legislation helping crippled children, the handicapped, the blind, the aged, and the poor.

Jennings Randolph was a major force behind the emergence of the space program in this country, always pushing his vision of the great heights we could reach.

This great man saw the need to help the people of West Virginia in troubled times. Jennings Randolph came to the rescue with the Appalachian Regional Commission. He has come to our rescue so many times in West Virginia we have lost count.

One thing, though, we will never lose is the respect, admiration, gratitude, and love we all feel for this great American and son of West Virginia. It was my privilege to serve in Congress with Jennings Randolph for 8 years, and I will always cherish the wisdom and compassion of this man which he has imparted to me.

Today, the U.S. House of Representatives honors Jennings Randolph, and it is my pleasure to be able to participate. Jennings Randolph, as an American and a West Virginian, thank you.

We in West Virginia have long had the pleasure of the Senator's leadership and have enjoyed his enthusiastic commitment to helping those who are unable to help themselves.

I ran across this passage in Reader's Digest which does not carry a note of authorship but I would like to share this with my colleagues as I feel it fits Jennings Randolph very appropriately:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I AM ALIVE, ALERT, AWAKE, JOYOUS, AND
ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT LIFE
ENTHUSIASM

Some persons seem to exude such enthusiasm for life and living that those around them are caught up in the same kind of ebullient feelings.

The one thing that enthusiastic persons have in common is a keen interest in something—perhaps their work, perhaps some kind of project, perhaps they are enthusiastic about people. They look at life as filled with interesting people, interesting things, interesting places. They look at the world as filled with wonders.

Anyone can stir up a spirit of enthusiasm. We can be alive, alert, and awake to the myriad things in our lives that are cause for rejoicing.

We can learn to see and appreciate things we have overlooked or taken for granted. We can learn to appreciate people, their worth, and their uniqueness.

"The trees of the field shall clap their hands."—Isa. 55:12.

I would also like at this point to share with my colleagues a couple of milestones in the distinguished career of Jennings Randolph. I would like to insert into the RECORD at this point the listings of the first rollcall vote answered by Jennings Randolph in his many years in Congress. Jennings voted for Henry T. Rainey as Speaker of the House in the 73d Congress.

[Roll No. 2]

Rainey—302, Snell—110, Kvale—5, answered "present"—1.

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tally. The total number of votes cast is 418, of which the Honorable Henry T. Rainey has received 302, the Honorable Bertrand H. Snell has received 110 votes, and the Honorable Paul J. Kvale has received 5 votes. One member votes "present." Therefore, the Honorable Henry T. Rainey, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, having received a majority of all of the votes cast, a quorum being present and voting, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress. [Applause.]

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Snell], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Luce], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Kvale], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Byrns], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton], will please notify Mr. Rainey of his election and conduct him to the chair.

I would also like to bring to the attention of my colleagues Jennings Randolph's first address on the floor of the House March 10, 1933, so that all of us can enjoy the eloquence so characteristic of this great man.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—House—Mar. 10, 1933]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph] be allowed to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

ANTON J. CERMAK

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I listened with great interest to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Beam] as he spoke of the splendid and heroic life of Mayor Cermak, who was assassinated in Florida.

I am introducing today a bill which would create a memorial postage stamp in honor of Anton J. Cermak to be sold beginning on the first day of the world's fair in Chicago, June 1; and I have attached to it a statement which I wish to be made a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUING OF A MEMORIAL POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOR OF THE LATE MAYOR OF CHICAGO, ANTON J. CERMAK

(1) That whereas the late Anton J. Cermak, mayor of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, died from bullet wounds inflicted by an assassin; and

(2) Whereas in the death of the said Anton J. Cermak the people of the United States lost a fellow citizen of splendid courage and ability and a man with the highest ideals of public service; and that

(3) Whereas in meeting his death he preserved the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, at an hour when the whole country is in dire need of the great ability and leadership of the President of the United States; and that

(4) Whereas he was a friend who gave his life for another and a citizen who made the supreme sacrifice for the welfare of his country, and is therefore entitled to the praise and honor of the people of the United States; and that

(5) Whereas if the said Anton J. Cermak had lived until the 1st day of June 1933, he would have been mayor of Chicago during the world fair to be held in that city beginning on the said 1st day of June 1933:

Now, therefore, this statement is offered in support of the issuance of a memorial postage stamp in honor of the said Anton J. Cermak, to be issued and sold beginning at the opening of the world fair to be held in Chicago on the 1st day of June 1933.

A bill creating a memorial postage stamp in honor of Anton J. Cermak

SECTION 1. That the Post Office Department of the Government of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to create, establish, and issue a certain postage stamp, of a denomination to be determined by the said Post Office Department, in honor of the late Anton Cermak, of Chicago, Ill.

SEC. 2. That said postage stamp be designated and known as the "Cermak Memorial Stamp."

SEC. 3. That the said "Cermak Memorial Stamp" be issued and sold beginning on the first day of the world's fair to be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning on June 1, 1933.

Mr. Speaker, in that vein also, I want to call attention to his address of March 11, 1933, the beginning of the New Deal which brought America roaring back.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—House—Mar. 11, 1933]

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I regret that this bill has been brought on the floor of Congress in this way. It would have been best to have had more time in which to study this measure. I am a new Member, and my vote will be cast for what I believe to be right. I believe that this question will never be settled until men and women act for the best interests of the entire Nation. I

believe there are two types of leadership; one is bad and one is good. I have confidence in the good leadership of Roosevelt. I am going to vote for the program of President Roosevelt in the spirit of the old hymn. I know that my heart, as a new Member, is right, and I want, in this particular crisis, in the words of the old hymn, to go with him all the way.

This is an hour of crisis such as we have seldom before experienced as a nation. The times call not for petty political moves not for advancement of personal ambition nor party power. In this hour of great national danger not even sectional or district interests should be exalted above the national interests. To protect the national interest is to serve best the interest of the people of every section and district, for only by reestablishing the confidence of the whole Nation can any particular section of the country derive any benefit from the program of President Roosevelt or any other leader whose sincere aim is to meet the needs of our people by practical legislation. Fear and distress know no State or district boundaries but leap like flames of a great fire that consumes a city.

Thousands of people have been calling for something more than mere speech for months. I believe that the thousands who will be affected by this economy measure—and among them are hundreds of veterans and Government employees from my congressional district—will stand with the President in this great effort to return credit to our Government and confidence to our people.

When distress signals are flying and national disaster threatens the only course of every loyal citizen is to go to the rescue of his fellow citizens. I enlist my humble voice and vote—not in an effort to deprive any of our people of their incomes or disability allowances, but in the cause of preserving our Government. I feel that today every man, woman, and child is called to national service to face a common foe, side by side. There are no officeholders, no special classes, no World War or Spanish-American War veterans, but all Americans pressing forward to meet a common enemy. I sincerely believe that the majority of the veterans and all those who will be affected by this bill will again willingly offer their services to their country and will honor and respect the man who leads the way and the man who fights by his side.

I would have liked to have an opportunity to study this matter at some length. Yet I feel we cannot wait for a lengthy survey. Drastic economies are needed now—not tomorrow. I am as much opposed to dictatorial government as anyone within the sound of my voice. I do not look on this measure as creating government by a dictator. Strong leadership is required, and by passing this bill we actually reaffirm our faith in our democratic form of government. It is not Roosevelt who leads alone—it is the great mass of the people leading themselves and their Nation out of a wilderness of debt and despair. [Applause.]

* * * * *

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 266, nays 139, answered "present" 1, not voting 19.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have served with Jennings Randolph and I hope that through this tribute many of my colleagues can see for themselves the eloquence, compassion, dedication, and conviction of the Honorable Jennings Randolph from my great State of West Virginia.

NO CANDY TODAY, NO CANDY TOMORROW

(Mr. DANNEMEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Alice in the Wonderland begged the Queen for some candy. "The rule is: candy every other day," said the Queen. "That's right, cheered up Alice, "I did not have my candy yesterday." But the Queen retorted: "The rule is: candy tomorrow, candy yesterday, but never candy today." Alice objected: "It must sometimes come 'candy today.'" The Queen settled the dispute thus: "No, it can't. It's candy every other day. Today isn't just any other day, you know."

Mr. Speaker, with imports flowing at nearly twice the level of exports, the United States suffered a \$14.8-billion trade deficit during January, according to the Department of Commerce. This is equivalent to a trade deficit of \$178 billion on an annual basis, higher than the reported trade deficit of \$168 billion in 1986.

When the currency debasers put the dollar on skid row 2 years ago, they declared that the measure was necessary in order to restore balanced trade. But as this Member of the House has repeatedly pointed out, the trade gap is more likely to widen under a depreciating currency. Unless the dollar is stabilized by fixing its gold content, we may expect further deterioration in our trade picture.

No candy today, no candy tomorrow in the Wonderland of floating currencies.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, Jennings Randolph is a man larger than life, transcending generations, inspiring many, and leaving a legacy of service unmatched.

He was the last of the Roosevelt New Dealers to leave Congress at the end of the 98th Congress. Winning his election in 1932, he came to Washington inspired to make a difference, and he did.

He championed legislation for clean water, clean air, mine safety, black lung programs, the Air and Space

Museum, the Appalachian Regional Commission, National Labor Relations Act, the Randolph-Sheppard Act, education, and for the handicapped. He is the "father" of modern commercial aviation. However, he is most proud of his original sponsorship of giving 18-year-olds the right to vote. Many of us here in this Chamber were first able to vote due to this man's efforts.

He first proposed that a Cabinet-level department for peace be formed. We are still working on the scaled-down version of his vision, and many people from his old district would welcome the Peace Academy.

I could tell you he recorded more votes than any Member, served longer than any Member from West Virginia, that he was the only Senator with a listed home telephone number, but those matters are overshadowed by larger accomplishments.

Senator Randolph said, "I had an overriding desire to help people, to upgrade, to benefit our people." That is why my family, and the people of his district, and I are pleased to honor one of America's best.

□ 1210

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, someone once wrote that the true measure of a man is the height of his ideals, the breadth of his sympathy, the depth of his convictions, and the length of his patience.

I am very proud to stand here today with my West Virginia colleagues to remind this body, and America, that the long distinguished service of former Senator Jennings Randolph to the United States of America has featured the ideals, sympathy, conviction, and patience that comprise the true measure of a man dedicated to his State and Nation.

When Senator Randolph first became a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1933—in the same year that FDR began his presidency—he embarked upon an outstanding career of statesmanship and hard work for West Virginia and America that has earned him a place in the hearts of many.

The list of his interests and accomplishments—from the creation of the Air and Space Museum and the Appalachian Regional Commission to cancer research and a national peace academy—is much too long to recount in the time we have today. I just want to say that I am pleased to be among the Members of this body to warmly recognize the 54th anniversary of the beginning of Senator Randolph's long

and honorable career in the Congress of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, some men succeed by what they know, some by what they do, and a few by what they are. Senator Randolph has succeeded by all three.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, most politicians smile. Not all politicians smile, however, with a smile that comes from within the soul of the individual.

Jennings Randolph is a man that has a soul that smiles all of the time because he knows he is trying to do what is best for mankind and he pursues it, and he never lets the trivia of the world interfere with his objectives for good. That is the reason why today a man of his age looks 30 years younger, and that is the reason why his smile comes across so good, because it is right from his soul, because he has been doing good for other people all of this time.

Years ago he and I worked together on what is now the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as well as the National Peace Academy and other things of that type that we put together decades ago with Hubert Humphrey, Jack Kennedy and others who worked with us on this objective. There have been many spinoffs from it.

He has carried this work into his retirement. He never really has retired because his main job has always been to love people, and he is doing that right on.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a Member of the other side of the aisle to also add my comments to the glorious 54 years of service that former U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph has given this body.

It was my privilege to have been here in this marvelous and privileged Chamber some 20 years ago and to know Jennings in a very close and warm fashion, particularly as relates to his many, many speeches to the youth not just of West Virginia but for the young people throughout the United States of America.

I would like to say we also join in the celebration today of his 54th anniversary of his swearing in. That is a marvelous record, to have a half a cen-

tury of service to the United States and to this marvelous country. I want to say I have never known a man I think with greater service for his years, and certainly no one surpasses his dedication and integrity, and his service to this body and his country.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH

(Mr. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to stand here today and join my colleagues in welcoming our friend, Jennings Randolph, back to the House of Representatives where 54 years ago today he entered as a freshman Member. The day before that he attained the age of 31 years, and the day before that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was sworn in as our 32d President of the United States.

During that time we referred to him in western Pennsylvania as our Senator as well. Senator, I know that in my younger days and in my beginning days of political and public life I always thought Jennings Randolph was my Senator, too, because his shadow was cast very far and long over the coal fields of western Pennsylvania.

That reminds me of a story back in 1943 or 1944, was it, Jennings? Jennings flew in the first coal-fired airplane when he was attempting to convert our Nation away from the needs of oil and into utilizing America's coal resources. Jennings flew from West Virginia to Washington in an airplane that was fired by coal.

Jennings, last week you would have enjoyed it. We had a Cadillac sitting out front that was coal-fired, all from your thought and leadership. Some day we will succeed in having many of our mobile forms of energy in that regard.

Jennings, you have been a leader to many of us and you have been a leader of our Nation. Many of the great things that happened in our democracy in the past 50 years you have had your hand in our your hands upon. You have been a true gentleman, a gentleman to work with and a great educator for so many of us who have followed you.

Thank you, Jennings, for returning to be with us today.

STATES SEND A MESSAGE TO THE FCC: NO ACCESS CHARGE HIKE

(Mr. WYDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, the Federal-State Joint Board, an advisory body to the Federal

Communications Commission, is scheduled to vote on a proposal that would mandate new local telephone rate hikes for the American consumer. Known as access charges, these are the mandatory fees paid to local phone companies for connection to long distance service. Before the Bell breakup, these costs were paid by long distance phone companies; now they are paid by every consumer.

If granted, the new local rate hike would follow an increase of almost 40 percent in local phone costs since the divestiture of AT&T 3 years ago. These rate hikes have been particularly painful for millions of seniors and small businesses that use primarily local service.

I don't think the FCC has made the case for further access charge increases. Between March 4 and 6, my staff contacted the State public utility commissioners to assess their position on an access charge rate hike. As the regulators charged with the vital responsibility to hold down local rates, their position on this issue is crucial.

My survey shows that State regulators are overwhelmingly opposed to access charge increases at this time. All told, 40 States and the District of Columbia have voiced their opposition to any increase in the current access charge at this time, while nine States do not have a public position. Four of the nine have a representative on the joint board and cannot take a public position while negotiations are taking place.

The procedures for the survey were as follows: my staff contacted 33 State utility regulators who are not represented on the joint board to find out whether they supported or opposed the proposed increase in access charges. In addition, 13 Commissioners of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commission voted recently to oppose access charge hikes at this time. Illinois is the only non-joint board State to support increasing access charges.

My survey and the NARUC vote send a strong message to the joint board: do not increase access charges.

According to the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, the proposed increase would raise the monthly phone bills of the 69,475,000 residents and single-line businesses who currently pay the \$2.00 monthly access charge. If even a small increase in access charges is granted the rate hike would mean hundreds of millions of dollars of new charges for consumers.

It is time for the FCC to listen to the consumer and reject further access charges.

PUBLIC RANGELANDS FEE ACT OF 1987

(Mr. DARDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Public Rangelands Fee Act of 1987. It seeks to end an unfair subsidy for ranchers who use Federal rangelands, and to ensure the Government of an adequate return in the leasing of those lands for grazing.

This legislation follows a Grace Commission recommendation and also has been embraced by environmentalists concerned about the preservation of Federal lands. It sets grazing fees for public lands at or near the prevailing charges for private grazing lands. Currently, ranchers near Federal lands enjoy a sizable and unfair subsidy over ranchers who must lease private lands to graze their animals.

Furthermore, the cost of maintaining these Federal rangelands exceeds by more than \$50 million annually the Government's income from grazing fees. The additional income made possible through this legislation will help erase that disparity.

I urge my colleagues to carefully consider this proposal for enhancing the cost-effectiveness and fairness of our Federal lands grazing policy, and at the same time to take meaningful action to implement the recommendations of the Grace Commission. Let us eliminate one more Federal subsidy.

□ 1220

THE IMPEACHMENT OF RONALD REAGAN NO. 2

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

WELCOMING SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, first I wish to express my sentiments and join my colleagues who have preceded me in welcoming and soliciting the very distinguished former Member of the House and highly distinguished Member of the Senate, Senator William Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

Before I came to the Congress, his name and his fame stretched all the way to Texas. From the lips of former President Lyndon Johnson on many occasions I heard nothing but glowing praise and indebtedness on the part of the President, and before that as majority leader, of the great, the noble and the untiring leadership and input into national policy that would help all Americans, regardless of race, color, or creed, that it seems as if better than the Members that I have gotten to know, former Members, William Jennings Randolph stands out foremost and preeminent.

I welcome his presence here today; with him many, many more returns; as I understand, today is his birthday. I hope that he will come back to us.

Somehow it seems that there is a deficiency in our procedures, to my untutored mind.

When I was in the State senate, if we had such a preeminent personality, we would always give him the forum. I hope someday that we can invite the Senator and benefit from his experience, his wisdom, and his perceptions in today's very troubling and very turbulent world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to entitle this special order. "The Impeachment of Ronald Reagan No. 2."

Last week on Thursday, the last day we were in session, I introduced House Resolution 111, which contains seven articles of impeachment in which I specially base what I consider to be a proper consideration of this House on the question of impeachment of the President.

Six of the seven articles are specific; but they are only the beginning. The research that I initiated when it was obvious to me, more than 3 years ago, that of all of the administrations and six Presidents with whom I have had the great privilege to serve as a Member of the House, this was the most corrupt administration that I had seen.

I started a research into the specifics as to how and wherein, in the light of the history in the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia at the time of the debate of this section in article II of our Constitution, that provides the process of impeachment. What was its history? What was the debate all about? Why was it included?

There is no question in my mind that very much like in the case of my introduction of impeachment resolution with respect to the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board as well as in Congress before last the names of most of those that had belonged to the Open Market Committee that were still members, and had been at the time of a gross malfeasance on the part of the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board that led to the unearned and illicit profits to one or two of the most powerful banks in our country; because of the leakage of information by one of the members of the Federal Reserve Board at that time.

It led to a sort of an in-house look-into after some of us raised our voices and the chairman of the Bank Committee at that time heeded my request that on the occasion of the next visitation of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, we raise the issue. He promised to look into it.

A few months later, an inner or an in-house type of committee was formed which was not more than two or three people within the Federal Reserve Board. It was at that time that I introduced a bill that would provide for the audit, for the benefit of the Congress, which created the Federal

Reserve Board; an audit of the Federal Reserve System. There is no such thing. There is no inspector general in the Federal Reserve Board.

Yet, it controls the destiny and the fate of our standard of living, the famous and boasted American standard of living; of the life or death of our economic well-being such as we have gotten to know, and for which we fought wars, shed blood and spent much treasure.

So that in these cases of introduction of impeachment resolutions, I hasten to remove any kind of question that might arise in my colleagues' minds as to whether or not this is a frivolous or an ill-considered or a hastily considered act of passion.

I do not act that way; never have, and I hope I never will. I would never sully the respect I hold for this great body, this sacrosanct institution known as the U.S. House of Representatives, with any kind of frivolous motions or submission of frivolous resolutions or bills.

I am in dead earnest when I say that if ever there was an impeachable President, it is President Ronald Reagan.

Much of what has happened has not been revealed. In fact, the overwhelming preponderant amount of what has happened has not been revealed. Maybe perhaps it will in time; but just as in the case of the murder of President Kennedy, it is still enshrouded in mystery and perhaps, just perhaps in sufficient time to acquaint the American people with what they should be intimately acquainted with through us, their representatives, but have not been.

We will maybe get most of the disturbing things that have happened that have been contrary to and in direct violation of our statutes, our constitutional separation of powers and the much-feared in the Constitutional Convention, in the 1780's, the overweening, grasping of power by executives willful and bold, heedless of advice, heedless of caution, heedless of restraints, heedless of laws and constitutional precedents.

This is what was feared the most. In fact, the first 10 years of our national existence the country did not even bother to have such an office as the Office of the Presidency. They were afraid of those offices. The first and second Continental Congresses did not provide for that kind of an official.

□ 1230

Finally after the Articles of Confederation, which did not either, and the Constitution debated, it was decided after prolonged and passionate debate. At first the question was whether to call such an office the Office of the Peace Magistrate of the Nation. That was discarded because it implied too much of a quasi-judicial function. And

the word "President" because that connotated more what the writers of the Constitution wanted, that is a person who would be presiding more than dictating and formulating policy. In fact it was James Madison who feared the most and who described what he wanted as "Well, all right, if you have that section then we must be sure that we understand each other and that the President is only the first among equals." But all of that now has been forgotten. We, the American people I am afraid, and I hope and pray to God that I am dead wrong, I think will reveal that we have traded out our heritage for what historians will write is a mess of pottage. Now in these six articles specifying acts of what I consider to be impeachable conduct, I specify as best as I can including dates and actions; but I intend to continue in order to revise hopefully in the interim, having the resolution at least seriously looked into by the subcommittee or committee that has jurisdiction. This is all I have ever asked. I am introducing a bill of particulars known as a resolution of impeachment. I think I am entitled to have at least the forum or the jury to consider that.

Then on that basis, judge it, either as meritorious or not.

Just before today's nonlegislative session a message from the President was reported having to do with the National Endowment for Democracy. The President in his usual hyperbole referred to that as a great instrument. Then he closed with a very peculiar use of words, or abuse of words. He said this just proves that the time for democracy has come.

Well, we have had democracy and no one President has gone farther, not as an official executive but through indirect enormous powers that those who surround him, those who more than anybody else control his decisions and who represent the most powerful vested corporate interests in our country and have total control of our public media such as it is. Today the American people, and this only goes back just a little more than a decade, depend on its television use, for example, 95 percent-plus on three national television networks. They are almost interlocking like all our great corporate endeavors today and more and more, particularly since the advent of this regime that has suspended every single antitrust, antimonopoly law that was ever passed by the Congresses during this 20th century; these giant conglomerates swallowing each other, all of them tying up the credit resources of our banks which are supposed to be chartered for public need and convenience.

Why, people laugh at you when you say that that is the reason the statutes provide for the chartering of a bank.

Some of us warned 20 years ago that this would happen and that it was on its way. The beginning symptoms were where these bigger banks were beginning to acquire the banks even in States such as mine where we have had constitutional prohibition against chain banking. But nevertheless that was very easily circumvented by just merely acquiring the controlling interest, one bank through the hypothecation of stock acquiring the controlling interest of another bank.

So that today in the United States like never in the history of our country 6 percent is in total control of our financial and credit resources and they, in turn, of course, are the ones that control such institutions as the Federal Reserve Board.

Why should we mince words? Oh, so many of my colleagues have told me over the past 20 years how bold, how audacious, how wrong I might be. And in their expressions to me they revealed they do not know the history of the Federal Reserve Board. To hear these voices you would think that the Federal Reserve Board had come struck from the brow of Jove and was Heaven-sent down to rule us and tell us minions what was good for us.

The truth is that the Congress created the Federal Reserve Board. The truth is that it is not a Federal agency. It is a private agency controlled by the private commercial banks and that in turn translates to seven to nine of the biggest dinosaur banks that we have in this country.

Remember if you are rich, you are bound to be successful in our country. So that has been the standard of success. So "how dare you question? Surely somebody else must be at fault. It must be that profligate Congress that has spent so much money on social programs." Why the biggest relief programs in the history of the world have just recently been enacted. And they are not for the poor, they are for the richest, the banks.

Just Continental Illinois of Chicago, in other countries if that had happened we would have said we have nationalized it. In our country, oh no, we still follow this old myth that it is free enterprise. It is a big difference between free enterprise and private enterprise.

Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany had private enterprise to the day they died. They did not have free enterprise, but they had private enterprise. But in our society, there is a very astute confusion between the two. They are considered almost synonymously and they are not. There is a vast difference. The banking industry is the most privileged activity in our country, more privileged than anything, any power that Congress has; because the Congress has abdicated its constitutional responsibility to coin the money, to fix the value thereof. It

has lifted to the bankers. But which bankers?

Well, those who have no allegiance.

There is an old Latin phrase that says: "The odor of money, and money itself, has no country." It goes where it is attracted and where the power is.

We are no exception from 6,000 years of history of what happens when people turn over their destinies to those that would take control of the allocation of their resources, in our case the credit resources. Should we wonder that our peasantry, our yeomanry is rootless and homeless today. Everyday the biggest noise in the agricultural fields is not the tiller or the reaper, it is the auctioneer's hammer knocking out one more American family from his farm.

□ 1240

What has happened to the so-called farm credit banks? They are busted. They are gone. Why? Because there is no allocation on the national level. This administration abdicated all responsibility on a national basis for credit, not only agriculture, but to such things as shelter, housing; to such things as what is produced, not the work of the factory workers, the product of our steel mills, but what has turned out to be the rust belt, with hundreds of thousands of Americans still unemployed after those vague Pied Piper promises of not one, but three Presidents, and particularly this one, Ronald Reagan.

But those are all adjunct to what the real situation is at this time. The American people do not deserve this. The American people deserve compliance with the Constitution. They deserve faithful, not faithless, Presidents. They deserve noncorrupt, honest, God-fearing, if you please, holders of their oath when they take their seats, either in the House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate.

That is all the American people ask. But, lo and behold, the very forces that propelled Mr. Reagan into power, the very forces that enabled him to become a millionaire three times over at the beginning of his career, of which books are now written that are raising very, very dark and sinister questionable implications.

Mr. Reagan does not want to refer to any of that. But those same forces, powerful, loaded with money, are the ones in control. They are the ones who contributed \$130 million to congressional races last year, 1986.

Where we had, like Will Rogers used to say, "It is getting to the point where it takes a lot of money to be able to lose with." The average in Texas, congressional campaign kitty, to lose with, was a quarter of a million dollars. We had a couple of \$1 million budgets. In the Nation, we had a couple of \$2 million budgets.

Now, quite a number of million-dollar budgets. That is the reason why, in 1981, Mr. Reagan could get his 1981 tax bill through. Sure, he got it on the key question by just about 4 or 5 votes, but I received, and for the first time in the 33 years and 7 months that I have been honored to hold public-elected trust, a message that I never thought I would see. There was not one bleep anywhere about it. I received 156 telegrams. Of the 156 senders of those telegrams, you could have picked the top of the 500 of Fortune magazine's top corporations.

Each one of them had an identical message: Congressman, we demand, we do not ask, that you vote for this tax bill without one change. We have economic activity in your area or in your State, and if this tax bill does not go through, we may not be able to continue that economic activity.

Well, there is nothing to more scare some Member trying to represent an economically beleaguered area than to scare them that way. I ought to know. After all, if we look at the roots of the so-called Abscam, how was the Justice Department able to entrap those gullible and greedy Members of the House that this House itself impeached? By having them meet a mysterious Arab investor who had millions of dollars to come to his district to start a business. That is how they trapped them. That is how they get involved.

One hundred and thirty million dollars in an election? "Poderoso caballero es Don Dinero," as they say in Spanish. "Mr. Moneybags, indeed, a powerful gentleman."

So those 156 corporations? I think they did not bother to look over their PAC lists. If so, they would have noticed that I was not one of the recipients. I could get those telegrams—I made a list of them and then pitched them in the garbage can. But suppose I had been one of those who had received \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000 from those PAC's? Would I not have had some qualms of conscience? Would I not have had some hesitation?

So that when Mr. Reagan wanted anything in a key crunch, all he had to do was ask his loyal corporate to say, "Pick up the phone and call those boys and tell them that I am having trouble from a member of the House and see if he can see the light of day."

That has been the so-called legislative success of President Reagan. But what has happened? The President has literally been permitted to get away with violations of the Constitution that no prior President would have been able to do.

Yes; when those things were popular, all the American people, and even the leaders of Congress, cheered him, even though he was violating the law. Bash and kill and murder and bomb Qadhafi. He is a dastardly man, but do

you kill and maim innocent women and children in the dozens, like we did then? Was it not a violation of the law for the President, without consultation with the Congress? Was it not a violation of the War Powers Limitation Act?

Let us go before this, and this is what I am researching now. The President has the blood of 241 marines on his hands and nobody else. For 14 months, I took this floor and during that time, as I have all along, I had to take the indifference as to what I was talking about. I was simply asking a question of the President. "Mr. President, what is the mission of the Marines in Beirut?"

This being the only one of six Presidents that does not reply to a Congressman's letter, I took the floor, and for 14 months raised the issue. I pointed out why the decision was flawed. I also happen to have known that the Joint Chiefs of Staff—now, these are chief military experts for which the country has spent untold billions of dollars to train, to place in these positions of judgment and power. Unanimously they had advised the President against that. Not for 14 days, not for 14 hours, but for 14 months, I took the floor because I felt that my colleagues had the responsibility, at least those on the proper committees, to listen and heed and raise the issue, so that my one voice—and after all, in the words of Auden, "One voice with which to undo the folded lie."

□ 1250

But no, they died unnecessarily, needlessly, uselessly, and I think the indignation was so great or the situation so feared that the President had to invade Grenada. He moved his timetable up, and he had to invade Grenada less than 30 hours after the marines had been massacred.

Now, to me that was the beginning of the confirmation of the doubts I had had but had not uttered that the President was flawed in judgment and flawed in every other way of conduct, and that indeed and in fact he needed the Congress to oversee his actions and call him to bay in those cases of violation of the laws which the Congress itself had passed.

Then we have the case of Calero, Mr. Calero being one of those that the President says is the moral equivalent of our Founding Fathers. I did not see one soul in the mainstream press or hear of anybody who criticized him for that obviously unjust and highly exaggerated parallel or analogy. And then there is his buddy, Robelo. These are two Nicaraguans under the Somoza regime who were beneficiaries of the private American corporate vested interests. They found themselves out after a regime, one that we had imposed and that we had kept up for 40 years, collapsed out of its own rotten-

ness and corruption like a rotten tomato. It was like nothing else, and this was even in Jimmy Carter's last days. That is why I spoke, and it was the first time I ever spoke with respect to Latin America because, just as my name is GONZALEZ, I do not consider myself an expert necessarily. Yes, I had been selected by the Organization of American States, the OAS, on July 1, 1966 as one of the many observers representing the United States in the Dominican elections. But I never considered myself an expert and never spoke out.

I do not belong to the Foreign Affairs Committee. However, I do know history and am well versed in history, and I am a beneficiary of the freedom and the opportunities that only this country could give anybody. This is the reason I speak out, cost what it might.

I have never sworn to or bowed my knee or genuflected before a public office. I never, never intended to get into politics to begin with until I was quite grown up, and it hurts me to see a great, noble people so poorly served and so betrayed and so costly to the future of their children, their grandchildren, and their great-grandchildren.

One of the reasons I picked last Thursday to introduce my resolution, even though I had not quite fully completed all the predicates, or substantive charges or the bill of particulars, as you call it, was because I am convinced that President Reagan is embarked on an inexorable course that will be catastrophic to our best interests in Central America. He gets his political generals to tell him what he should do, like one who should know better because he was in a command position in those areas, and he maintains that an invasion of Nicaragua would be like a 2-day maneuver for our soldiers. Obviously that is a political general. The real, trained professional that I have contact with speaks a different language. These generals think that Nicaragua will be Grenada, and that is silly.

But the President is headed that way. Nothing is going to deter him. Yet I pray to God every morning and every night that he changes, but I do not think he will. I am convinced his investment is so great and so overwhelming that he is not going to perceive the reality of the world, at least with respect to that part of the world.

So I first spoke out not with Ronald Reagan but with Jimmy Carter, and I spoke on April 1, 1980 here in this forum because I became convinced of my position 6 months after I had fruitlessly tried to reach those levels in the Presidency and the State Department, after I had been visited by two constituents, two great constituents who had served our forces in an intelligence capacity in those areas

and were very concerned in September 1979. And everything they told me happened.

So I came back and finally I thought I owed it to my colleagues, to myself, and to the record to make an appeal to the President through this means, and I did. I pointed it out then to anybody who wants to read the testimony in the RECORD. It is not what I am saying now. I said, "Mr. President, you have no more than 90 days left in which, with a whit and a will, you can still utilize the last vestiges of American moral suasive power of leadership, which is still great, but you won't have it the way you are going."

Everybody forgets, with the advent of the Reagan administration, that in the waning period of that year, which was the last year of the Carter administration, the military involvement was begun. However, with the advent of a general such as the man President Reagan first named as Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, we saw a man who was ambitious, willful, and desirous of the exercise of power the likes of which I do not think America has seen since Aaron Burr, and who drew the line, of all places, in El Salvador, where, after the expenditure of about \$4 billion just since 1981, and with the death of several of our American citizens, both private as well as servicemen, some not reported at all, we were no further or no closer to victory, if that is the word you want to use, in El Salvador, the smallest country in all of Central America, than we were 6 or 7 years ago.

Why? Should that not reveal the bankruptcy of this administration's actions? I will not even dignify it by calling it "policy." It is actions.

Then we have Nicaragua, which is an entirely different situation, and we have Guatemala. What is our country to do when we have the unavoidable happen in the next country, Guatemala? Now, that is no small potatoes, and that is one hop over, right next to Mexico.

What is going to happen when we have the dilemmas we will inevitably face with Mexico? Nobody speaks out. Nobody seems to have the slightest notion of what is going on. We are very much like we were before the days when such words as "Vietnam" began to appear across the threshold of our consciousness.

I think that is wrong. I think we have a greater responsibility than that. I always believed in anticipatory action. That was my contribution, if you please, because my participation in politics began when I was on the city council and offered the suggestion that finally, after an annual round of so-called strikes, the bus drivers' union and the bus company did not have to go out on strike, and that was offered just with a little bit of anticipation.

I have always done that. I have introduced measures here, and I have made suggestions in written form to Presidents. Of course, some Presidents are accessible, some are not. The present one is not. But what about these individuals who, as of this last weekend, suddenly say, "Oh, yes, we did get several hundred million dollars from secret Swiss accounts?"

Now, wait awhile. Secret Swiss accounts? American money? Taxpayers' money like the National Endowment for Democracy?

□ 1300

If the American people knew where those tax moneys were going in, say for instance, Costa Rica, which is the only real democracy; the only country that has had any experience. They have had free public education for 100 years. They are far more literate. Their next-door neighbor, El Salvador, is sunk into illiteracy. The next-door neighbor, Honduras is sunk into illiteracy. But Costa Rica, no. Free public school education for 100 years.

They have had open, free elections. Anybody could participate, any party. Why, they are less scared than we are. They can even allow a candidate who says, "I am a Communist; I am going to run on the Communist Party ticket." They had two such candidates in the last election. Where do you think they came from; where they were representing? They were representing the United Fruit properties and the workers on those properties. Did the Costa Rican people—they did not pay any heed, any more than the Nicaraguan elections in November 1984. Unlike the ones that we paid for in El Salvador, they had the Marxist-Leninist candidates, the socialist candidates, and then I guess what you would call the official ticket.

How many votes did the Marxist-Leninist candidates get? Not even 5 percent. So that when we realize the history, when we bother to study about what our neighbors are all about, which we have not wanted to do, then we can begin to get a perception of that real world. Then we can avoid the mistakes and consequences of our misperceptions of the world in Southeast Asia, where again, we did not have to lose 58,000 Americans and untold treasury. It was not mandated. We did not win in Korea, that should have been the first lesson as to Southeast Asia, but we did not.

What were our actions? Why could we not get the will of the people, say in North Korea, that we were saying was dominated by totalitarian power? Because we went out and needlessly, as we did later in Vietnam, bombed their peasants. Bombed the non-military areas. Instead of that, we made allies of the North Koreans of the Chinese who put in over 300,000 troops, contrary to what General Mac-

Arthur thought would happen. Where was our intelligence? Where is our intelligence today? Well, there has been an aberration, there has been a distortion of the congressional intent, just like in the case of the Federal Reserve Board, the same thing with respect to such agencies as the CIA.

The 1947 National Security Act that gave birth to it did not intend for it to be anything but an intelligence-gathering agency in order to avoid such things as Pearl Harbor. It was not supposed to be an "operative" agency. But every since you had willful and bold and ambitious men like Allan Dulles who cooked up the idea that it would be great to try to glorify the exploits of General Donovan in the office of Strategic Services during the war and started out first, the first incursion of that kind of operation was in Albania. What happened? We needlessly caused the death of about 30 Albanian exiles and refugees by having the notion that they knew; it was not true.

The next one, the Bay of Pigs. Allan Dulles himself handed President Kennedy a mischievous and erroneous letter supposedly from the intelligence evaluating, but was not at all. The intelligence evaluating agency in that part of the CIA was giving different facts, different figures; the same thing I was told by a neighboring Texan who asked me to intervene with him and a very prominent exiled Cuban in Miami who had been a great international jurist representing Cuba in the World Court and then later in the U.N., and who wanted to warn me, he wanted me to get hold of President Kennedy because I had campaigned for President Kennedy and Johnson in 11 States; had met the President in 1951; had established a very close personal friendship. The closest of any President including Lyndon Johnson. This man told me he had married into one of the most prominent Cuban families. He said, "We know that the CIA has spent \$2½ million in the Miami area alone, that does not count how much you are spending in Nicaragua, to prepare for an invasion of Cuba cannot, it will not work; it is going to backfire. The people involved cannot even have unity among themselves. Does that not remind you of Calero-Bolero and Mr. Robelo? It surely does; it is the same thing. I have been asking my colleagues every since the first request for money for the so-called Contras. Remember that the reason given us for first outfitting the Contras through an Executive Order, 15333, by the President, in November 1981, was to put a stop to intercept the shipment of arms that were supposed to be coming from Nicaragua to El Salvador. What happened to that? Everybody has forgotten that that was the reason for the Contras. They never intercepted anything because if they had listened to the correct CIA officials who

were compelled to quit, because the CIA has become not an information-gathering agency for the benefit of the President and his executives, but rather an instrument of policy so that if the information does not conform to what the President and his aides want, they get rid of the guy that is giving them the intelligence. And the one who did this with a vengeance was the former CIA Director, Casey. Who himself had been enamored with the special operations and covert tactics since they worked for General Donovan during World War II.

Now these are the things that the Congress has a responsibility. If I say that the blood of 241 marines is on the President's hands, let me say that the Congress also shook that hand and has blood on its hands because they did not bother to raise the question of obeying the very laws it had passed no more than 12 years ago.

So what do we have here? We have plenty of impeachable basis. We find that Calero-Bolero-Robelo says that, yeah, they got some of these seed funds. They were supposed to have been in the account that Colonel North set up. Since when was Mr. North empowered to deposit in secret Swiss accounts any kind of money that goes back to taxpayers sources?

There have been, I would say, half a dozen violations of our banking laws. So, as of today, I am writing a letter to the chairman of the committee, of which I am a ranking member, and have been on it since I came here, that he please consider evaluating from the standpoint of the violation of the banking laws. I did the same thing in 1972 in what turned out to be Watergate. We were frustrated. The chairman at that time listened and he would have been the first one to bring a congressional look into what turned out to be Watergate. Simply because I reported the laundering of money from Houston, TX, through the Gulf Oil Corp. to Mexico City, Mexican Bank to Florida to Bebe Rebozo, President Nixon's big buddy in Florida. Contrary to the laws of the country. Since then we in the Banking Committee have passed some additional laws having to do with Swiss accounts, secret accounts, so-called.

I think that our committee ought to evaluate them, but I am going to perfect another one of the titles to add to the seven on an impeachment resolution.

There are those who say, like some newspaper reporters, "Well, you do not think you are going to get anywhere?" I said, "Well, I do not know; all I can do is introduce a resolution. It is up to my colleagues to consider and evaluate if they wish."

However, I do not worry. It is a tragic thing and a sad thing to say, for already, Ronald Reagan has been im-

peached by a much higher power than any puny U.S. Congress on Earth.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to include this article at this point in my special order:

[From The Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1987]

\$1.7 MILLION FUNNELED TO NORTH—DOCUMENTS SHOW ROUTE OF FUNDS TO SWISS ACCOUNT USED BY NSC AIDE

(By Thomas E. Edsall and Ted Gup)

In 1985 and 1986, more than \$1.7 million was channeled from a U.S. tax-exempt foundation to a Swiss bank account being used by Lt. Col. Oliver L. North for funds that helped arm the Nicaraguan rebels and finance the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran, according to documents obtained by The Washington Post.

The documents provide the first evidence that tax-deductible contributions were systematically transferred to an account under North's direct control. They also lay bare the circuitous route that the money traveled from the United States, through the Cayman Islands, to Switzerland.

The documents portray North, who was fired Nov. 25 from his National Security Council post, as directing that money raised by conservative fund-raiser Carl R. (Spitz) Channell be sent to the Swiss account, which was in the name of Lake Resources Inc.

Channell received White House assistance in soliciting contributions from some of the country's wealthiest conservatives as part of a campaign to support the Reagan administration's policies in Central America. Potential donors received briefings from North, heard talks by a top State Department official and, if they contributed enough, met with President Reagan. North often attended the meetings with Reagan.

As a result of Channell's efforts, millions of dollars flowed into his organizations, including his primary foundation, the National Endowment for the Preservation of Liberty (NEPL). The documents show how \$4.9 million was disbursed to North's account and other entities; they do not show, however, how North ultimately used the money.

The documents describe Channell's overall efforts in support of the contras, including what it called its Central American Freedom Program, a variety of publicly announced initiatives. But the documents do not explain why the company hired by NEPL to run that program, International Business Communications (IBC), sent much of the money to the Swiss and Cayman Islands accounts.

The documents obtained by The Post were written by IBC at Channell's request. They attempt to reconstruct what IBC did with the \$4.93 million it received from NEPL from May 1985 to December 1986.

The 87-page report, dated Feb. 16, 1987, was written well after allegations became public about the diversion of profits from Iran arms sales to aid the contras. Those allegations are under investigation by two congressional committees and by independent counsel Lawrence E. Walsh, whose office has interviewed several past and present employees of the Channell organizations.

In a two-page summary at the beginning of the report, the president of International Business Communications, Richard R. Miller, told Channell that IBC sent some of the money to Lake Resources "at the request of Lt. Col. Oliver L. North."

Miller added, "At the present time, we are unable to obtain from him any information concerning the application of those funds after deposit to the Lake Resources account. However, we were assured by him at the time that the funds were to be applied solely for humanitarian assistance."

This distinction is crucial. During the period when the transfer occurred, Congress had banned any direct U.S. military assistance to the contras. The Tower commission report shows that North was running the secret contra war from the White House with the approval of the national security advisers at the time, Robert C. McFarlane and John M. Poindexter.

In pursuit of that goal, North used the Lake Resources account to charter planes and ships to carry weapons to the contras, funnel cash to a resupply operation that dropped weapons to contra camps and provide expense money for his chief lieutenant, retired Air Force major general Richard V. Secord.

The Tower report contains an important reference that apparently links the NEPL money to North's operations. On April 3, North wrote himself a reminder to call Secord about "650k for LAKE." On April 9, the IBC documents show, a transfer was made NEPL to IBC and then, through the Cayman Islands, to Lake Resources on April 11. On April 16, Secord reported back to North, "\$650k received today as reported by banker."

The money path described in the IBC documents also matches the way North diagrammed his operations in a complex flow chart found by the Tower board in North's White House office.

From the documents, it is clear that Miller, who worked in the 1980 and 1984 Reagan-Bush campaigns, and IBC played a much more important role than previously known. IBC's report portrays IBC as controlling how the money would be disbursed.

The report, which includes photocopies of the transfers to Lake Resources, also contains these significant findings:

Money from United States donors was commingled with Iran-arms profits in the Lake Resources account at Credit Suisse Bank in Geneva. According to the documents, \$1.74 million went to Lake Resources in seven transfers between September 20, 1985 and April 11, 1986. Of this, \$1.31 million was funneled through a Cayman Islands corporation called I.C. Inc., later renamed to Intel Co-Operation Inc. The remaining \$430,000 was transferred directly to Lake Resources by International Business Communications, including a \$300,000 wire transfer signed by Miller.

Another \$1 million went to Alpha Services S.A., a corporation controlled by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FND), the military wing of the contras. Alpha Services maintained accounts at Barclays Bank offices in Miami and the Cayman Islands.

IBC collected "professional fees" of \$1.28 million and spent another \$495,000 on "program expenses."

In effect, U.S. taxpayers were subsidizing the multimillion-dollar cash flow from NEPL to IBC, to Intel Co-Operation, to Lake Resources and to the host of other recipients. Donors, most of them wealthy and in high tax brackets, were entitled to deduct their contributions to NEPL.

The Internal Revenue Service is investigating Channell's groups for possible violations of tax-exempt status.

Channell made no secret of his fund-raising activities or his support of U.S. aid to

the contras. From the start of his efforts in early 1985, he sought the backing of Reagan. By late 1985, he got it and proudly told others about it.

In a letter Channell distributed to his donors and to the press, Reagan wrote to Channell on Oct. 10, 1985: "You and your organization have made a remarkable contribution to the course of democracy in Central America. Keep up the good work."

The strong support given NEPL by Reagan and North was a key factor in the ability of Channell to raise huge amounts of money from his donors. Over the past two years, Ellen St. John Garwood, a rich Texas widow, and Barbara Newington, a wealthy Connecticut widow, gave well over \$1 million each to Channell organizations, according to public documents and a report on ABC.

White House sources said Reagan held at least two meetings organized for Channell and his major donors, Oct. 17, 1985 and Jan. 30, 1986.

Inman Brandon, an 80-year-old lawyer from Atlanta, said he gave \$100,000 after meeting with Reagan in January. "It confirmed my belief in the sincerity of the group and what they wanted to achieve."

John Ramsey of Wichita Falls, Tex., who also met Reagan, said, "I've been to two briefings at the White House just to explain what was going on [in Nicaragua]. And on one of [those occasions], we went by and shook hands with him [Reagan]. He said he appreciated what we were doing."

Ramsey estimated he has given \$100,000 over the past two years. Asked if he was worried that his money went for weapons, Ramsey said, "I didn't know. I didn't care. It sure doesn't matter to me. . . . They knew how I felt about it. I didn't know if they could give money for weapons. If they could have given the money for weapons legally, they would have suited me fine."

North helped arrange the donor's meetings with Reagan, according to records at the White House, along with Linas J. Kojelis, a special assistant to the president for public liaison. Former White House communications director Patrick J. Buchanan helped set up the first meeting.

The second meeting included Linda Chavez then deputy assistant to the president for public liaison, and Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs and a member of a select inter-agency group charged with monitoring the contras.

North's activities conflict with statements made by White House officials to several members of Congress, who has asked about reports that North was involved in soliciting funds for the contras.

For example, McFarland wrote a letter to Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind.) on Oct. 7 that said, "There is no official or unofficial relationship with any member of the NSC staff regarding fund-raising for the Nicaraguan democratic opposition."

The next day, \$100,000 was transferred from I.C. Inc. to Lake Resources. And over the next several weeks, North helped organize the first donor meeting with Reagan.

The documents obtained by The Post provide substantial insight to material found in the Tower board report. The chart found by the Tower board in North's White House safe outlines a cash flow precisely as described in the documents—from NEPL and another Channell organization, the American Conservation Trust, to IBC.

From IBC, North drew arrows to I.C. Inc., then to I.C. S.A., and then to Lake, appar-

ently referring to Lake Resources. Under Lake, North drew several boxes with the names of companies that have been identified with the provision of arms and military support to the contras.

Those companies include Udal Corp. S.A., a Panama company, which provided the financing to construct a secret airfield in Costa Rica for resupplying the contras, and Defex, a Portuguese company that sold arms to a Second company dealing with the contras.

It is not clear from the documents who is behind I.C. Inc., the Cayman Islands company, or why it was needed to transfer the money. I.C. was incorporated April 26, 1985, and the "subscribers" are listed as Cayhaven Corporate Services Ltd, of George Town, Grand Cayman; David G. Bird, also of George Town, and Alastair J. N. Loudon of George Town. In May 1986, the company's name was changed to Intel Co-Operation Inc.

Copies of bank wire transfers from IBC to I.C. and Intel include instructions to notify David Piesing or Malcolm Davies, each at the same phone number.

Along with the substantial amounts that went from I.C./Intel to Lake Resources and Alpha Services, varying sums were sent to other organizations.

A Cayman Islands corporation with the same registered agent as Intel Co-Operation, World Affairs Counselors Inc., received \$452,000. In addition, the documents list \$21,182 going from I.C. to the Gulf and Caribbean Foundation, which is run by Washington lobbyist and former congressman Daniel Kuykendall. That foundation, which finances studies of Central American issue, also appears on the diagram of companies found in North's safe.

And \$75,000 was paid to the Washington-based Institute on Terrorism and Subnational Conflict, the executive director of which has been Robert Owen, a close associate of North's who, along with North and Secord, has refused to testify before congressional committees.

As more information emerges about the Iran-contra transactions, IBC and Miller have begun to surface with increasing frequency.

Miller, 34, of Bowie, Md., was in charge of developing what are called radio "actualities" during the 1980 campaign. These are short tapes from speeches by Reagan, Vice President Bush and other campaign surrogates which are transferred daily to radio stations across the country.

After the campaign, he received a political appointment at the Agency for International Development (AID), where he became director of communications. He left in 1983 to form IBC with Francis Gomez, a retired official of the U.S. Information Agency.

Since leaving AID, Miller's company has received at least three contracts from the Department of State, including one for \$276,000 reportedly to coordinate speaking tours for anti-Sandinista Nicaraguans in the United States.

In addition, he and Gomez formed an organization called the Institute for North-South Issues, which has received four grants to oversee Latin American projects from the congressionally funded National Endowment for Democracy.

Two phone calls to Miller's lawyer, Richard Precup, were not returned. A lawyer for Channell's organization, Curtis Herge, had no comment.

Another section of the report described a separate program that was designed to boost the 1988 presidential campaign of Bush.

Called "The Future of Freedom Forums," the program would target major contributors—"The Select 500"—to Channell's political action committee, the American Conservative Trust.

"The vice president needs a vehicle which he can utilize to reach the high dollar donors in the conservative ranks. These donors perceive him as a liberal Republican unsure of himself and without determination to lead in tough circumstances," the report said.

To counter this, the document outlining the Freedom Forums recommended "that we seek to hold at least one dinner meeting per month commencing in late January 1986. For each event we could invite 30 to 50 of the 'Select 500' contributors and others. The vice president could be requested to speak on a particular issue such as Central America or arms control."

On Jan. 16, Bush wrote to Channell and said he found "the foreign policy issues you plan to discuss to be of great interest to me, as well as to the president. My personal interest is such that I hope to be able to participate."

Sources close to the project said, however, that it never got off the ground.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUNGREN, for 5 minutes, March 10 and March 11.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. TAUKE in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California.

Mr. LELAND.

Mr. FLORIO.

Mr. FUSTER.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that a cooperative effort to improve the foreign language skills and international awareness of the American people will help the United States compete economically; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 10, 1987, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports and amended reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1986 in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Edward R. Madigan	11/22	11/23	Australia	355.13	228.00						228.00
	11/24	11/27	New Zealand	867.09	456.00						456.00
Commercial transportation							66.37				66.37

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Harold Volkmer	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen Arab Republic		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Military transportation							7,000.00				7,000.00
A. Mario Castillo	11/25	12/7	Mexico		0.00				407.00		407.00
Committee total					2,514.00		7,473.37				9,987.37

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

E DE LA GARZA, Chairman, Jan. 30, 1987.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Daniel Akaka	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00				7,000.00
Hon. Bill Chappell	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00			4,740.00	
Hon. Silvio Conte	12/9	12/11	Colombia		100.00		940.00				1,040.00
Hon. Lawrence Coughlin	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00			4,740.00	
Hon. Norman Dicks	11/10	11/11	Belgium		160.00						160.00
	11/11	11/12	Switzerland		165.00						165.00
	11/12	11/13	Austria		157.00						157.00
	11/13	11/15	West Germany		216.00						216.00
Commercial transportation							2,131.00			2,131.00	
Hon. William Lehman	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Israel		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00			7,000.00	
Hon. Bill Lowery	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00			4,740.00	
Hon. Joseph McDade	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00			4,740.00	
Hon. John Myers	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00			7,000.00	
Hon. Ralph Regula	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,470.00			4,470.00	
Hon. Martin Olav Sabo	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,470.00			4,470.00	
Hon. Neal Smith	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00				7,000.00
Hon. Charles Wilson	11/10	11/11	Italy		270.00						270.00
	11/12	11/19	Pakistan		600.00						600.00
	11/20	11/22	Sri Lanka		132.00						132.00
	11/23	11/25	Hong Kong		408.00						408.00
	11/26	11/30	China		710.00						710.00
	12/1	12/4	Tahiti		404.00						404.00
Commercial transportation							8,474.00				8,474.00
George Allen	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00				4,740.00
Gregory Dahlberg	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Israel		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00				7,000.00
Robert B. Foster	12/4	12/14	Belgium		1,600.00		4,039.51				5,639.51
Richard N. Malow	11/23	11/24	Austria		120.00						120.00
	11/24	11/28	Soviet Union		232.00						232.00
	11/28	11/29	United Kingdom		222.00				50.00		272.00
Commercial transportation							2,476.00				2,476.00
Milton B. Meredith	10/31	11/1	Hawaii		125.55						125.55
	11/1	11/4	Japan		179.86						179.86
	11/4	11/7	South Korea		438.10						438.10
	11/7	11/10	Philippines		286.42						286.42
	11/11	11/14	Hawaii		440.09						440.09
	11/15		Washington, DC						6.00		6.00
Commercial transportation							2,764.00				2,764.00
John Osthaus	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00				7,000.00
Terry Pell	11/7	11/9	United Kingdom		372.00				39.50		411.50
	11/10	11/11	South Africa		216.00				7.50		223.50
	11/11	11/14	Zimbabwe		216.00				36.00		252.00
	11/14	11/17	Kenya		357.00				28.00		385.00
	11/17	11/19	Ethiopia		141.00						141.00
	11/19	11/20	Italy		166.00				17.80		183.80
Commercial transportation							5,565.00				5,565.00
Elizabeth Phillips	10/11	11/1	West Germany		850.00		892.26				1,742.26
Donald Richbourg	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Morocco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00				4,740.00
William E. Schuerch	12/2	12/5	Philippines		339.00						339.00
	12/5	12/11	Indonesia		846.00						846.00
	12/11	12/14	Thailand		378.00						378.00
	12/14	12/17	Burma		324.00						324.00
	12/17	12/19	Bangladesh		260.00						260.00
	12/19	12/21	England		360.00						360.00
Commercial transportation							4,460.00				4,460.00
Hunter Spillan	11/23	11/25	Algeria		448.00						448.00
	11/25	11/27	Yemen		246.00						246.00
	11/27	11/29	Sri Lanka		242.00						242.00
	11/29	12/1	India		222.00						222.00
	12/1	12/3	Pakistan		258.00						258.00
	12/3	12/4	Jordan		138.00						138.00
	12/4	12/6	Portugal		276.00						276.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,000.00				7,000.00
J. David Willson	11/9	11/12	Spain		438.00						438.00
	11/12	11/15	Austria		471.00						471.00
	11/15	11/18	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	11/18	11/19	Greece		108.00						108.00
	11/19	11/23	Moroco		432.00						432.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							4,740.00				4,740.00
Committee total					41,395.02		123,131.77		184.80		164,711.59

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Feb. 23, 1987.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
G. Carter Baird	10/5	10/7	Netherlands		260.00		3,960.00		22.14		4,242.14
	10/7	10/11	Germany		377.75						377.75
Jerry M. Graves	10/19	10/22	Japan		275.00		2,197.81		27.15		2,499.96
	10/22	10/26	Korea		456.00						456.00
	10/26	10/30	Philippines		303.75						303.75
Walter G. Harlow	10/19	10/22	Japan		275.00		2,197.81		44.32		2,517.13
	10/22	10/26	Korea		456.00						456.00
	10/26	10/30	Philippines		303.75						303.75
Douglas D. Nosik	10/19	10/22	Japan		275.00		2,228.28		56.00		2,559.28
	10/22	10/26	Korea		456.00						456.00
	10/26	10/29	Philippines		248.75						248.75
Joseph M. Stehr	10/5	10/7	Netherlands		260.00		2,066.23		26.97		2,353.20
	10/7	10/21	Germany		1,167.75						1,167.75
	10/21	10/24	Italy		228.00						228.00
	10/24	10/29	Spain		498.75						498.75
	10/29	10/30	Portugal		136.25						136.25
R.W. Vandergrift, Jr.	10/25	10/29	Spain		301.00		3,861.00		98.21		4,260.21
	10/29	10/30	Portugal		136.25						136.25
Graham W. Van Note	10/12	10/18	Germany		321.00		1,874.30		35.84		2,231.14
B. Alan Weaver	10/5	10/7	Netherlands		260.00		2,066.23				2,326.23
	10/7	10/21	Germany		1,167.75						1,167.75
	10/21	10/24	Italy		228.00						228.00
	10/24	10/29	Spain		498.75						498.75
	10/29	10/30	Portugal		136.25						136.25
Committee total					9,026.75		20,451.66		310.63		29,789.04

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Feb. 23, 1987.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
David Finnegan	11/30	12/6	Switzerland		990.00						990.00
Commercial air fare							3,484.00				3,484.00
Gerald P. Dodson	11/30	12/08	Switzerland		1,320.00						1,320.00
	12/08	12/10	England		360.00						360.00
Commercial air fare							2,587.00				2,587.00
Gregory Wetstone	11/30	12/08	Switzerland		1,320.00						1,320.00
	12/08	12/10	England		360.00						360.00
Commercial air fare							2,534.00				2,534.00
Philip Schilliro	11/29	12/08	Switzerland		1,320.00						1,320.00
	12/08	12/10	England		360.00						360.00
Commercial air fare							2,587.00				2,587.00
Michael Barrett	11/10	11/14	London		588.00						588.00
	11/16	11/19	Belgium		381.00						381.00
	11/19	11/22	Italy		420.00						420.00
Commercial air fare							2,716.00				2,716.00
John B. Chesson	11/07	11/16	United Kingdom		1,323.00						1,323.00
	11/16	11/19	Belgium		381.00						381.00
	11/19	11/23	Italy		560.00						560.00
	11/23	11/26	West Germany		448.00						448.00
Rail fare							84.00				84.00
Commercial air fare							1,731.00				1,731.00
Paul C. Smith	11/07	11/16	United Kingdom		1,323.00						1,323.00
	11/16	11/19	Belgium		381.00						381.00
	11/19	11/20	Italy		140.00						140.00
	11/20	11/25	West Germany		502.18						502.18
Commercial air fare							2,731.25				2,731.25
Peter D.H. Stockton	11/09	11/12	England		441.00						441.00
	11/12	11/19	France		930.00						930.00
Commercial air fare							2,510.00				2,510.00
Dennis Wilson	11/08	11/16	United Kingdom		976.53						976.53
	11/16	11/19	Belgium		297.35						297.35
	11/19	11/22	Italy		383.44						383.44
	11/22	11/26	West Germany		309.39						309.39
Commercial air fare							2,716.00				2,716.00
David Finnegan	11/08	11/13	Brazil		571.00						571.00
	11/13	11/14	Uruguay		75.00						75.00
	11/14	11/19	Argentina		510.00						510.00
	11/19	11/22	Venezuela		225.00						225.00
Commercial air fare							2,731.60				2,731.60
Russell L. Smith	11/08	11/13	Brazil		571.00						571.00
	11/13	11/14	Uruguay		75.00						75.00
	11/14	11/19	Argentina		510.00						510.00
	11/19	11/22	Venezuela		225.00						225.00
Commercial air fare							2,791.00				2,791.00
Nancy Mathews	11/06	11/12	Brazil		675.00						675.00
	11/13	11/14	Uruguay		75.00						75.00
	11/14	11/19	Argentina		510.00						510.00
	11/19	11/21	Venezuela		150.00						150.00
	11/21	11/22	Curacao, N.A.		187.50						187.50
Commercial air fare							2,629.00				2,629.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Stephen F. Sims.....	11/06	11/13	Brazil.....		685.00						685.00
	11/13	11/14	Uruguay.....		75.00						75.00
	11/14	11/19	Argentina.....		510.00						510.00
	11/19	11/21	Venezuela.....		150.00						150.00
	11/21	11/23	Curacao, N.A.....		187.50						187.50
Commercial air fare.....							2,637.00				2,637.00
Hon. Henry Waxman.....	11/19	12/05	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/05	12/07	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military air fare.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
E. Ripley Forbes.....	11/30	12/05	Israel.....		816.00						816.00
Commercial air fare.....							1,200.00				1,200.00
Wm. M. Kitzmiller.....	11/06	11/09	Mexico.....		1,050.00						1,050.00
Commercial air fare.....							204.00				204.00
Hon. Bill Richardson.....	11/06	11/07	Panama.....		0						0
	11/07	11/09	Honduras.....		208.00						208.00
Military (stateside, part of official foreign travel).....							852.25				852.25
Military (foreign portion).....											
Hon. Jim Bates.....	11/13	11/13	Hong Kong.....		0		5,382.74				5,382.74
	11/13	11/15	Beijing.....		350.00		173.35				173.35
	11/15	11/16	Xian.....		190.00		157.50				507.50
	11/16	11/17	Nanjing.....		108.00		65.00				255.00
	11/18	11/19	Suzhou.....		141.00		45.00				153.00
	11/19	11/21	Shanghai.....		387.00		6.00				147.00
	11/20	11/20	Hungzau.....				3.00				390.00
	11/22	11/24	Hong Kong.....		326.00		11.00				11.00
	11/24	11/24	Taipei.....				157.50				483.50
							173.35				173.35
Hon. Gerry Sikorski (expenses will be reported on supplemental report).....											
Hon. Mickey Leland (expenses will be reported on supplemental report).....											
Hon. David Nelson (expenses will be reported on supplemental report).....											
Committee total.....					26,900.89		50,909.54		873.30		78,683.73

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Hon. Romano L. Mazzoli.....	11/29	12/4	Italy.....		839.00		687.12		483.64		2,009.76
	12/4	12/6	Germany.....		141.00						141.00
	12/6	12/7	Switzerland.....		165.00		354.70		389.66		909.36
Military transportation.....							6,894.04				6,894.04
Hon. Carlos J. Moorhead.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Hon. Frederick C. Boucher.....	11/29	12/3	Italy.....		652.00		483.94		294.05		1,429.99
	12/3	12/7	Switzerland.....		577.50		354.70		389.66		1,321.86
Military transportation.....							5,668.94				5,668.94
Arthur P. Endres, Jr., staff.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
M. Elaine Mielke, staff.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Peter Regis, staff.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Sandra Sincavitz, staff.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							6,968.18				6,968.18
Margaret Webber, staff.....	11/29	12/5	Italy.....		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland.....		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation.....							3,922.18				3,922.18
Committee total.....					14,718.50		75,277.44		8,543.41		98,539.35

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

PETER W. RODINO, JR., Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1986—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Butler Derrick	11/29	12/5	Italy		1,213.00		687.12		483.64		2,383.76
	12/5	12/7	Switzerland		330.00		354.70		389.66		1,074.36
Military transportation							6,968.18				6,968.18
Committee total					1,543.00		8,010.00		873.30		10,426.30

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CLAUDE PEPPER, Chairman, Feb. 11, 1987.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1986

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Leonard Steinhorn	11/3	11/13	Austria	18,054	1,240.00		2,415.00				3,655.00
	11/13	11/19	Turkey	620,245	834.00						834.00
Michael R. Hathaway	11/8	11/14	Austria	13,668	942.00		2,126.00				3,068.00
Mary Sue Hafner	11/8	11/12	Austria	9,115	628.00		³ 4,412.14				5,040.14
	11/12	11/13	Hungary	4,860	108.00						108.00
	11/13	11/18	Turkey	516,871	695.00						695.00
	11/18	11/19	Austria	2,118	157.00						157.00
Hon. Steny H. Hoyer	11/8	11/12	Austria	9,115	628.00		³ 4,489.14				5,117.14
	11/12	11/13	Hungary	4,860	108.00						108.00
	11/13	11/18	Turkey	516,871	695.00						695.00
	11/18	11/19	Austria	2,118	157.00						157.00
Hon. Dennis DeConcini	11/8	11/12	Austria	9,115	628.00		⁴ 1,850.00				2,478.00
Judith Ingram	11/9	11/13	Hungary	19,440	432.00		2,422.00				2,854.00
	11/13	11/23	Turkey	887,608	1,193.00						1,193.00
Robert A. Hand	11/9	11/14	Hungary	24,300	540.00		2,126.00				2,666.00
	11/14	12/20	Austria	62,523	4,464.00						4,464.00
Ronald J. McNamara	11/11	11/24	Turkey	1,182,602	1,581.00		2,956.00				4,537.00
	11/24	12/20	Austria	45,619	3,224.00						3,224.00
Codel Hoyer local transportation	11/12	11/13	Hungary				310.15				310.15
Codel Hoyer miscellaneous (Customs and visa clearance)	11/12	11/13	Hungary						87.10		87.10

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ One-way commercial; one-way military transportation.
⁴ One-way commercial transportation.

STENY H. HOYER, Cochairman, Jan. 15, 1987.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

790. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of two violations of the Antideficiency Act, which consisted of overobligations in excess of first quarter apportionments, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

791. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a copy of the selected acquisition reports [SAR's] for the quarter ending December 31, 1986, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432(b)(1) and (f) (96 Stat. 740); to the Committee on Armed Services.

792. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer to Korea for defense articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 118 (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

793. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during January, 1987 to Communist countries, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(2); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

794. A letter from the Executive Director, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

795. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the 11th annual report, which summarizes the activities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] during 1986, regarding implementation of the average fuel economy standards under part A of title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2002(a)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

796. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a copy of "Annual Energy Outlook 1986," as required under section 205(c) of the Department of Energy Organization Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

797. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer to Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$84 million (Transmittal No. 87-14; this notification replaces Transmittal No. 86-07, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

798. A letter from the Deputy Director for Administration, Central Intelligence

Agency, transmitting notification of an amendment to a current Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

799. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's 1986 calendar year report under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

800. A letter from the Director of Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a copy of the Department's 1986 annual report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

801. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the Postal Service's activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1986, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

802. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for October 1986, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 639(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

803. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McCURDY (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 1479. A bill to establish a voluntary national service; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1480. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a targeted jobs credit for employing certain older individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARDEN (for himself, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, and Mr. HUGHES):

H.R. 1481. A bill to establish grazing fees for domestic livestock on the public rangelands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota:

H.R. 1482. A bill to freeze all United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance until the special congressional investigations into the arms sales to Iran and other matters have been completed and the General Accounting Office has accounted for all the \$27 million appropriated in 1985 for humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance, and to require that if assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance is resumed, it be reduced by the amount of any illegal assistance provided from the proceeds of the arms sales to Iran; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 1483. A bill to provide for the inspection of all commercial seafood destined for human consumption in the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Agriculture.

By Mr. FLORIO:

H.R. 1484. A bill to require employers to notify and consult with employees and local governments before ordering a plant closing or mass layoff, to prohibit waivers of certain rights, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1485. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to impose certain requirements with respect to acquisition, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUSTER:

H.R. 1486. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the existing dollar limitation on the total amount of the Federal payments which may be made to Puerto Rico in any fiscal year under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1487. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain trades; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 1488. A bill to extend the period during which certain payments are required to be made for the benefit of retired former employees; and to amend title 11 of the United States Code to prevent the rejection of contracts, whether executory or not, that provide hospitalization and health benefits to current or former employees of the debtor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 1489. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax exempt treatment of self insured workers' compensation funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. LEACH of Iowa):

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to impose a moratorium on United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance until there has been a full and adequate accounting for previous assistance jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

11. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the Airport Improvement Program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

H.R. 1490. By Mr. FAWELL: A bill for the relief of Jean DeYoung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1491. By Mr. PASHAYAN: A bill for the relief of Rodney E. Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 551: Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 628: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 630: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GRAY of Illinois.

H.R. 631: Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. HYDE, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 632: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 664: Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 758: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr.

WELDON, Mr. KYL, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. RHODES, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TAUKE, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GRANDY, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. KEMP, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. COATS, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 810: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 898: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. BIAGGI.

H.R. 954: Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 957: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. GALLO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BIAGGI, and Mr. CONTE.

H.R. 1018: Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. JONES of Tennessee.

H.R. 1030: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ROYBAL, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 1105: Mr. BONIOR of Michigan and Mr. BIAGGI.

H.R. 1153: Mr. UDALL.

H.J. Res. 100: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. WISE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DAUB, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, and Mr. IRELAND.

H.J. Res. 104: Mr. KYL and Mr. SWINDALL.

H.J. Res. 116: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ECKART, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. WEISS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RHODES, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. CHANDLER.

H.J. Res. 119: Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. BIAGGI.

H.J. Res. 122: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. KEMP, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MICHEL, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. RHODES, Mr. STARK, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. ROGERS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. DAUB, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LENT, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. COATS, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mrs. KENNELLY.

H.J. Res. 152: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. VISLOSKEY, and Mr. FROST.

H. Res. 16: Mr. EVANS.